REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,282.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 14th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
,, Suez	36	22	9	
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	50	34	14	
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 37, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Rajoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

For Views, Scraps, &c.,

Containing 25 leaves of stout card board, each being hung separately upon cloth, substantially bound in morocco, handsomely gilt-tooled, and gilt-edged.

11 in. by 9 in.	Rs. 8	14 in. by 12 in.	Rs. 18
12 ,, by 10 ,,	10	16 ,, by 14 ,,	24

THE ABOVE ARE VERY HANDSOME AND WELL-SUITED FOR PRESENTATION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses : also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the Stations.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet Horse-Leaf, Rice and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Maragon Police, by order of Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.; and Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq., executors of the estate of Khanmahomed Hubibhoy, deceased.

Two valuable Hydraulic Presses for pressing hides, also, the Building Material.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at COLABA.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the premises at Colaba, the valuable building known as the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company's premises. This splendid property was erected at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, and it is admirably suited for a Spinning or Weaving Mill, or for a large store shed for Government or the Railway.

For plan and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a very Showy Nutmeg Grey Arab Carriage Horse, rising about 5 years, height about 15-2, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new, fitted with break, and one set of Extra Wheels, a Light English-built Open Carriage with Glass German Shutter, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of E. Robson, Esq., Manager of the Byculla Iron Work, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, Pictures, a Light English-built Brougham, a nearly Thorough-bred Australian Mare, &c., &c., at the Bungalow near the Cricket Tent on the Esplanade.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., of Major J. A. Gayer, changing his residence, comprising cut glasswares, Sandoone dinner, breakfast and dessert services, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, butter pots, bread baskets, cruet and pickle frames, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawingroom, diningroom, pier, card, side, writing, dressing and washing tables, conve sat on and reclining couches, drawingroom, easy, arm and without arm chairs, camp cots, chiffoniers, screens, sideboard, towel horse, lustres, table and reading lamps, toilet and cheval glasses, a first rate mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood, pictures, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c.

At 2 P.M., precisely, without reserve, a nearly thorough bred Australian mare, about 7 years old, 15-1, goes in single and double harness.

A light English built serviceable brougham.

Catalogues will maybe published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tonga, nearly new, price Rs. 250.

Also, superior Old Cognac and Hudson and Hornyik's Carlowitz A nicepacka built Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, in Civil Lines, Poona. For sale, apply to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Gilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEARD'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM-Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialties in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been generally known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The ship KHORASAN has now arrived from London, and is ready to commence discharging. Consignees of CARGO are therefore requested to send in their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to have boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be at once landed at the expense and risk of those concerned.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

During the Monsoon Months no PIECE GOODS, TWIST or other MANUFACTURED ARTICLES liable to be damaged by wet will be received for conveyance unless each package is DAMMERED.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th June 1872.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE FORTY SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, HELD 30TH APRIL 1872.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1871.

Amount proposed for Assurance during the Year 1871 (2190 Proposals)	£1,289,727 5 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the Year 1871 (1810 Policies)	£1,011,097 5 0
Annual Premiums on New Policies during the Year 1871	£36,368 15 6
Claims by Death during the Year 1871, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£354,681 8 8
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last Five Years	£5,564,629 1 1
Subsisting Assurances at 15th Nov. 1871	£16,912,293 7 3
(Of which £937,369 11s. is Re-assured with other Offices).	
REVENUE	£729,968 19 10
ASSETS	£4,266,075 4 7

A Full Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting and all further information can be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Bombay, or at any of the Agencies which have been established in almost every Town of importance throughout the Presidency.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTRS IN BOMBAY.

J. F. Moir, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
K. C. Maclver, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
A. Crasgie, Esq., of Messrs. Crasgie, Lynch & Owen.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Medical Officer—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Crasgie, Lynch & Owen.
Agents and Secretaries to the Board.
Chas. E. Benn and Atherton E. Ashley (The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited).

Edinburgh	3 & 5, George Street (Head-Office).
London	82, King William Street, E.C. ; and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W. (West-End Office).
Dublin	68, Upper Sackville Street.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Babington" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"Havannah" do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"Office" do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do. do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

THE Undersigned invite attention to the above, which will, they believe, meet the requirements of many, viz.,

A cheap Achromatic, powerful, and thoroughly serviceable Binocular Glass, having a large field of vision.

The framing of the instrument is of metal covered with morocco leather, and is furnished with the usual sun and spray shades. Price complete, with strong leather case and shoulder strap,

Cash Rs. 38 ; Credit Rs. 44.

A selection of first class glasses by Ross and other makers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 8 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Q's. 35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands ; of select vintages : in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts. 18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JUNE 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176918 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	694,170 6 0	20,233 9 11	714403 15 11
Duties—Town	5,03,000	243,090 13 1	5,799 6 4	248,890 3 5
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	56,400 0 0	2,500 0 0	61,900 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	36,924 8 0	42 8 0	36,967 0 0
Conveyances Lic	10,738	4,412 12 0	434 14 0	4,907 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,050	90,694 6 0	7,393 14 0	94,088 4 0
Market Fees	2,11,554	76,906 8 1	2,844 10 2	78,911 2 4
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,850	97,316 5 5	3,342 12 10	98,235 2 3
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,350	51,438 3 0	317 8 0	51,755 11 0
Debt	15,00,000	1500,000 0 0	.....	1500000 0 0
Deposits	.....	114,550 15 11	765 12 0	115316 11 11
Advances	1,20,000	31,408 5 4	471 6 10	31,879 12 2
Miscel.—Fines	19,000	3,705 15 11	461 8 0	4,217 7 11
Do. Receipts	9,748	11,333 4 1	36 8 0	11,369 12 1
Do. Fees	55,171	32,827 6 10	1,401 11 0	34,229 1 10
Do. Savings	3,146	1,308 13 11	806 9 3	2,015 7 2
Land Yr's Assets	.....	9,023 6 11	.....	9,023 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	3064152 1 11	46,928 10 5	3111 80 12 4
		Grand Total Rs.		328 609 2 4

Disbursements.						
Superintendence	1,23,403	49,365 0 6	4,296 13 11	53,661 14 5		
Assessment	50 693	21,837 12 8	2,887 0 3	24,724 12 11		
Collection Dept.	84,158	34,289 15 3	2,270 0 5	36,451 8 9		
Police Account	3,76,462	144,716 14 2	.....	144716 14 2		
Health Dept.	8,88,333	305,399 5 9	3,946 14 3	309 337 4 0		
Public Works—						
Establishment	75,072	28 824 14 4	5,015 0 0	31,839 14 4		
Lighting	2,53,646	103,861 14 7	.....	103861 14 7		
Watering	1,19,941	66,194 9 7	.....	66,194 9 7		
Repairs, Roads	2,41,389	117,101 13 2	.....	117101 13 2		
Do. Buildings	3,393	175 7 6	.....	175 7 6		
Imps. off Streets	80,000	266 3 7	.....	266 3 7		
Water Works	70,254	21,911 9 1	2,278 2 7	24,189 11 8		
Drainage	2,83,517	13,920 12 8	695 0 0	14,615 12 8		
Vic. Gardens	9,000	.....	.....	.....		
Workshops	.....	32,434 0 2	.....	32,434 0 2		
Debt	6,72,724	316,977 6 10	811 0 0	3318986 6 10		
Education	10,000	2,254 0 6	622 0 0	2,876 0 6		
Deposits	.....	58,470 7 3	3,000 0 0	061,470 7 3		
Advances	20,000	26,028 3 6	362 3 3	26,391 7 9		
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11		
Miscellaneous	16,221	17,178 4 2	175 4 0	17,353 8 2		
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1568673 0 2	1,864 8 4	1570537 8 6		
Total Rs.	33,45,156	2918166 13 1	27,432 7 9	2945899 4 10		
Balance on 8th June 1872				341799 13 6		
			Grand Total Rs.	3287699 2 4		

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's names, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

33, Cornhill, London.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

IN THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

A HAPPY PAIR.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BURLESQUE.

BOX PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition a return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—During the REPAIR of the TIME SIGNAL BALL, which has fallen into disorder, the usual DAILY TIME SIGNAL will be made by hoisting a FLAG over the TOWER, and dropping it exactly at 1 P.M.

CHARLES CHAMBERS,
Superintendent Government Observatory.
Government Observatory, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain C. E. HANBURY, Royal Artillery, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from the 1st instant, after which no Claims will be admitted.

E. S. MILMAN, Major, R.H.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Secunderabad, 1st June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOSEPH MARIA DE PENHA, JANE ISABELLA PHILLIPS, and GEORGE FRANCIS PHILLIPS have contracted to sell to M. A. MISQUITA all that piece of LAND, with the messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, in the Cart called Nagdevee, in the Subdistrict of Bhoolesshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 4-8th square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 391. All persons having any Claims on or against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such Claim, if any there be, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated 6th June 1872.

M. A. MISQUITTA.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT, (Near the Agra Bank, Limited,) BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a similar sum, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston for SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet
LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh
TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brand.
200 Cases Best Refined

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS thro gh Sand in any position and to any depth.

For periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this reason with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 0" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	,,	125 0 0
6	,,	,,	150 0 0
8	,,	,,	175 0 0
10	,,	,,	200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT O

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

OWING to the unfavourable announcement in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued this morning regarding the Presidency Banks, the shares on the first issue of the New Bank of Bombay were lowered 6 per cent. and the second issue 2 per cent. Government Paper weak. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,540
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	705
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	205
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	165
57,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,595
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	9,000	31p.s	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	150p.c	Albert Mills Co	1,350
400	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,420
180	5,5-0	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	825
1,800	150	150	25*	Byculla Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dharamsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	960
930	1,0-0	all	Nil.	Moorjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,5-
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19[illegible]	Do. China		1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅝d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	2 4½
Bar Silver	10[illegible] to 10[illegible]
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12-5
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112[illegible] to 112[illegible]
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104[illegible] to 104[illegible]
Four per cent.	101[illegible] to 101[illegible]
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105[illegible]
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103[illegible]
15 years' Debenture Loans	103[illegible]
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91 to 92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 8th June compared with the statement issued on 1st June :—

LIABILITIES.	1st June.	8th June.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid		
Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 do.		
" 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	370,36,111	430,45,042
Do. do. at Branches	24,40,215	27,38,221
Other Deposits	187,46,993	201,32,650
Post Bills	38,361	39,262
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,61,136	8,11,603
Rs.	654,22,736	733,26,778

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	70,56,625	79,97,905
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	56,27,433	55,75,067
Loans, on Security of do. do.	19,09,465	16,84,125
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,572	4,518
Bills Discounted	111,03,023	118,39,327
Stamps	6,495	6,553
Head Stock Rs. 4,36,313		
Amount applied in reduction " 55,000	4,38,113	4,38,313
Bullion	23,55,416	22,00,543
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,53,706	16,24,2 3
Cash and Currency Notes	390,76,388	419,56,289
Rs.	654,22,736	733,26,778

CALCUTTA.—6TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-6 and 101-8, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares a few only at Rs. 1,530. There were buyers at this price.

National Bank shares continue in good demand, a few sold at Rs. 108, and some larger batches at Rs. 108½.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 315, and half shares at Rs. 157½.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Cair bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Khorasan	Brown	London, Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Simen (s)	Lee	China, &c.
	Yeddo (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Daniel Raukin, McNabb, to Liverpool.

Barque Prince of Wales, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Riga, to Liverpool.

Steamer Travancore, to China.

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Morning Light, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

June	ARRIVAL.		
7	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	London, April 18.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 1,000 bundles nails, Abdool Currim Sallimahomed ; 10 cases biscuits and 6 cases cotton umbrellas, W. Cooper & Co. ; 7 bales printing paper, Aldridge, Salmon & Co. ; 70 cases tartrate of soda, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co. ; 4 drums turpentine, Pallonjee Framjee.

Neera (s), 26 cases sewing ball thread, Cassum Abdool Carim.

Teviotdale, 2 cases buggy spring, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 3 cases toys, L. Narron & Co., 4 casks glassware, Soomar Veera ; 12 cases earthenware, Manockjee Pochajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 263 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Flying Venus, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.

Sir Charles Napier, 57 bales cotton, Jooveremul Henry ; 5 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 80 bales cotton, C. Joojulbhoy.

Celestial Empire, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sternoway, 1,000 bundles cotton, Cullianjee Narranjee ; 500 bundles galls, Vussee Monjee ; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co

Morning Light, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Scanderia, (s), 430 bundles galls, and 70 bundles nux vomica, Kessowjee Cullianjee ; 41 bales wool, Aspar Mooljee ; 82 bundles galls, Pestonjee Naranjee ; 400 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 43 bales cotton, Hurukchund ; 105 bales cotton, Hurukchund Sobhagchund ; 175 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 78 bales cotton, Gheliabhoy Moolchund ; 52 bales cotton, Casseram Toojaram ; 61 bales cotton, Amerchund Lalljee ; 10 bales cotton, Peirtonjee Bomanjee ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeena ; 132 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee ; 29 bales cotton, Passoo Jairaz ; 101 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee & Co. ; 20 bales cotton, King & Co. ; 17 bales cotton, Mootilall Rathvee ; 40 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee ; 75 bales cotton, Heeranund Kheldass ; 35 bales cotton, Mahomedaly Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Vulubdass Soondersdass.

Yeddo (s), 57 bales wool, Dhunraz Vussandass ; 118 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha ; 44 bales cotton, Amerchund Laljee ; 102 bales cotton, Cheneeram Jusraj ; 81 bales cotton, Bhewraw Bhugajee ; 14 bales cotton, Suckram Chrishna, ; 2 bales cotton, Chatoo ram Cheeneram ; 258 bales cotton, Veerjee Bhaura ; 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 30 bales cotton, Heemutram Hurdeedass.

Khedive (s), 60 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 4 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Peshawur (s), 183 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson ; 125 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorar ; 48 bales cotton, Jairbahoy Bhoychund ; 53 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Gopaldass ; 100 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 52 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 89 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Lalljee Shamjee ; 400 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Riga (s), 28 bales coir fibres, Narronje Govindjee ; 51 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee ; 20 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Mollice Thackersey & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 120 bundles hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 36 cases ginger, B. I. S. N. Co. ; 100 bales hides, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co. ; 71 bundles hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassan ; 87 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Asser ; 31 cases mother o' pearl shells, Lalljee Hemraz ; 42 cases silhaum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 182 cases ginger, W. Nicol & Co. ; 148 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson.

Peshawur (s), 52 bundles hides, Nanseybhoy Gangjee ; 25 bundles hides, Framjee Heerjee ; 2 bales skins, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 118 packages hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 10 bales skins, D. Famaljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peshawur (s), 53 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee.

FOR VENICE.

Peshawur (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur (s), 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 90 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund.

Khedive (s), 10 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 16 packages coffee, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emue (s), 7 boxes fennee seed, Abdool Husson Goolam Hussein.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emue (s), 79 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
1,750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 5 lbs.	3 14 9
500	"	" "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	4 14 0
1,000	"	" "	40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
500	"	" "	50 " 39 " 10 lbs.	7 6 0
2,400	"	" White Mulls	40 " 20 " (G. E.)	2 8 9
400	"	" "	40 " 20 " (G. E.)	2 13 0
300	"	" White Jaconets	40 " 20 "	2 9 0
300	"	" "	40 " 20 "	2 13 0
300	"	" "	40 " 20 "	3 1 0
300	"	" "	40 " 20 "	3 5 0
300	"	" "	40 " 20 "	3 9 0
300	"	" "	40 " 20 "	3 13 0
450	"	T. Red Cambrics	24 " 20 "	4 6 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dhollera,	ready	Rs. 263
100	"	" Do.	ready	" 262
150	"	" Do.	ready	" 261
50	"	" Do.	ready	" 260
100	"	" Bhownuggur,	ready	" 262-64
75	"	" Sawgi ed	ready	" 285
300	"	" Do.	ready	" 288
50	"	" Veeru ngaum	ready	" 254
50	"	" Do.	ready	" 257
100	"	" Do.	ready	" 255-58
50	"	" Karanja,	ready	" 265
50	"	" Do.	ready	" 275
150	"	" Bursee	ready	" 263

METALS.

300	cwts.	English Spelter	...	Rs. 10-6 per cwt.
600	"	Yellow M. Braziers	...	" 46-12 "
250	"	"	...	" 46-8 "
1,000	"	Copper Braziers	...	" 60 "
500	"	"	...	" 60 "

YARNS.

6,400	lbs.	Turkey Red No. 30-60	...	As. 23½ per lb.
4,800	"	" No. 30-60	...	" 22½ "
7,500	"	Water No. 30	...	" 12[illegible] "
3,000	"	Mule No. 40	...	" 12½ "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—10TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th June, 10-47 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th June, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th June, 10-22 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th June, 8-16 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 10th June, 8-47 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 10th June, 5-55 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 21 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th June is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 54	0 12
" Galle	24 47	3 9
" Kurrachee	0 50	0 2
" Madras	3 1	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th June, 10-47 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th June, 10-22 A.M. ; via Turkey, 9th June, 12-25 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 10th June, 8-40 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Persia ; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 10th June, 2-35 P.M.—Latest Calcutta 10th June, 2-31 P.M., working well.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 10th June, 10-12 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-east, thermometer 86, rainfall 40 cents.

CANNANORE, 10th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·880.

TUTICORIN, 10th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east strong, thermometer 33, barometer 29·645.

CARWAR, 10th June, 11-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind southerly, thermometer 86, barometer 29·80 rainfall 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th June, 11-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Lugard, Captain, Central Provinces Commission, on medical certificate, from Dapoli, C. P.

Sexton, Major, Assistant Quartermaster General, from leave, from Matheran.

Butter, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Central Provinces.

Sildeman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Ashton, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Stewart, Assistant Surgeon, 13th Bengal Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.

Hay, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, to Seroor.

Casey, Apothecary, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, on leave, to England.

Prother, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Lugard, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Lowry, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kulladghee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	June 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 17	3 P.M.	No afternoon packet.
Australia	" 29	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the 31st idem :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3 30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Anna each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	June 14	Friday	Sept. 20
"	" 21	Monday	" 30
"	" 28	"	Oct. 7
"	July 5	"	" 14
"	" 12	"	" 21
"	" 19	"	" 28
"	" 26	"	Nov. 4
"	Aug. 2	"	" 11
"	" 9	"	" 18
"	" 16	"	" 25
"	" 23	"	Dec. 2
"	Aug. 30	"	" 9
"	Sept. 6	"	" 16
"	" 13	"	" 23
"		"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* "	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* "	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* "	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* "	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ROMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BULKLEY—June 9th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. T. Bulkley, 2nd Grenadier N. I., of a daughter.

LANGLEY—June 10th, at 91, Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. C. A. Langley, Solicitor, of a son.

O'NEIL—June 9th, at Madhapoordy, the wife of Mr. James O'Neil, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

BILLIMORIA—June 9th, at Ahmedabad, Rustomjee Ruttonjee Billimoria, Railway Contractor, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PAWSON—June 3rd, at Bangalore, Robert Frederick, youngest son of John Pawson, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, aged one year.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872.

THE Government of India has at last resolved to give effect to the long-threatened severance of the connexion between the State and the Presidency Banks. The notification which we publish this morning is based on a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated so long back as the 21st of March, so that Lord Northbrook must have brought out the Duke's decision with him when he came to India. The recent financial scandal at Calcutta cannot, therefore, have had any influence in settling the question, though it adds force to our conviction that the policy the Government has determined to adopt is needed to protect the credit and character of the State. The separation ought to have been effected five years ago, when the old Bank of Bombay was ruined ; but the Government was weak enough to let itself be played upon by the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal on one side and the promoters of a new Bank of Bombay on the other, till it was landed in the ludicrous position of holding shares in two Banks which are engaged in a brisk competition with one another. The Government now proposes to withdraw from having any direct interest in the Banks as shareholder or joint manager ; but it still holds out to its present fellow-shareholders the prospect of continuing to enjoy the lucrative privilege of having charge of the Treasury balances. It is for the Directors to say what securities they can give to satisfy the Government that they may fairly be entrusted with such a charge ; but it is not improbable that they will have to encounter the competition of other Banks, and we may express a hope, on the part of the public, that in future years it will not be considered necessary to keep many millions of public money in deposit with any Banks whatsoever.

MR. ARTHUR HELPS in his "Casimir Maremma," dedicated to Lord Northbrook, gives the world his notions on the subject of emigration. Sometimes in the course of the work it would appear that the fancifulness of the scholar has overborne the discrimination of the political economist. Practical labourers in this field of colonization will think this conflict of the two characters of less account, since, in their estimation, both are prophets after the fact. The scholar, looking for precedents and analogies, says—"I fell in the other day with an historian who has written much about Spanish emigration, and he described to me how the Spaniards carried out with them certain ideas which rendered colonization much more facile. I take it, this was from their partially Roman descent. For instance, they had the complete idea of a town in their minds. The centre of it was to be a great square. In that square were to be the Cathedral, the Governor's house, the public offices, and the market-place. Now, you know, such an idea has never pervaded the Anglo-Saxon race. All with them seems to be done in a haphazard fashion, and each man does what is good in his own eyes. This makes colonization much more rapid but much less secure and much less grand."

It would be easy to argue that precisely because of this fixity of idea in Roman or Spaniard their faculty for colonization was imperfect compared with that of the great colonizing race of modern times, here accused of doing things in a haphazard fashion. But it is hardly worth while to follow up this contradiction, while perhaps five minutes may be not unprofitably spent in considering whether any leading idea similar to that of the Spaniard has not been developed by the English in India. At the outset it may be said that we are not colonizing India in the true sense. Yet the history of none of the great colonies hinted at presents a picture of so strenuous an effort, so important, and yet so strange, an experiment of Government as are now being made here. And although, since the question is begged on every side, it may be granted that there is in the texture of the Anglo-Saxon mind a vein of indifference to regularity, for regularity's sake, it must be allowed that the aim of the alien in this country has been raised far higher than that of the Spaniard in Mexico and elsewhere. The stucco catcherry, the thatched cantonment, the gingerbread church, the Europe shop, the weedy cemetery, and the empty beer-bottles of an Indian station may contrast ill with the monuments whereon the busy Roman carved his eagles from Britain to Syria, or with the rococo splendours of the towns of the Spanish Main, but they only represent a very small part of the work of the people who have raised them. The organization of education and the administration of justice may be fairly counted as improvements on anything imagined by Roman or Spaniard, and our fiscal measures, although perhaps not so remunerative, may be by all,—except occasional, portentous "statesmen" vexed by Apocalyptic night-mares of revenue,—considered as just as those devised by Tetrarch or Hidalgo. Now however, to to "the four open doors" of the tent of the energetic soldier-political urging on the vanguard of our power, is succeeding the pomp of well-ordered justice, fittingly housed, and gaining, it is to be hoped, in dignity and breadth of scope what it has undoubtedly lost in swift force and promptness. All over the country it is plain that we are finding time to build. There are signs, too, that the example thus set by the rulers is being taken up by the people, who, following the lead of intelligence and civilization instead of being driven by the cruel needs of superstition and luxury, may return to the practice of their own arts.

"As if a spell broke, all's resumed, each art
They boast, more vivid that it slept awhile.
'Gainst the glad heavens, o'er the white palace front
The interrupted scaffold climbs anew,
The walls are peopled by the painter's brush,
The statue to its niche ascends to dwell."

Perhaps the poet has led us too far ; all that is hinted in the above lines has not yet come to pass, much as it is to be desired, but there are unmistakeable signs of a renaissance whose precise form can only now be guessed at.

The Anglo-Saxon, or, to speak more correctly, the modern English idea of a town comprises more than a market place, public offices, cathedral and Governor's house, and includes provision for a whole series of purposes and functions peculiar to English life itself. One of the inevitable acquisitions of a town of any importance is now a public hall—a Town Hall in fact—to be used for meetings of all kinds. Here, in one step, does the ill-organized, haphazard fashion of the Anglo-Saxon mind leave far behind the strait waistcoat conventionalities of the Spaniard. The provincial Town Hall, it must be confessed, is not yet, whatever may be its architectural pretensions—(and it occasionally pretends very loudly in that direction)—of surpassing social or political importance. It contains usually an elementary museum, where tailor-bird nests, stuffed crocodiles, and mysterious bottles full of fluff labelled "Raw products" make up a dusty show, a chandelier of crimson, green, and white glass, the gift of a patriotic native, and a long table in the larger room whereon twelve sheets of blotting paper are set opposite the chairs of twelve worthy Municipal Commissioners, who will presently be divided into two camps, the native portion dutifully recording its votes as the Burra Sahib in the chair shall dictate, while it reverently murmurs "*jo hookum.*" But it also enshrines a principle, half apprehended it may be, or even dormant and wholly unrecognised, but a principle which must eventually be developed, and which cannot fail to have a great effect on the institutions and government of the country. Progress in the school of civic or municipal counsel may be slow, but the training there acquired in the duties of citizenship is practical, and when in the course of time mere wealth gives way, as it must to some extent, to the quite ardent enough young intelligences eager for the stir of debate, we may look for larger results than any yet seen or even imagined.

The High School and the College are also ideas of the Anglo-Saxon mind. Surely these features are now as characteristic of the Indian city as were ever the cathedrals of Mexico ! Surely, too, it is better that the hand of the schoolmaster should lead the youth of the country, than that the cruel grip of the priest should be fixed on the throat of its social life. The humbler zillah and other schools also claim a place in the scheme of the irregular Anglo-Saxon. It is plain, indeed, that instead of lamenting over the chaos our short-sighted intelligences too plainly perceive a future historian, collating the known facts and records of this period, might say that—"the "activity of the ruling race took an exceedingly "well ordered and completely organised form. "The direction of education was entrusted to "picked men who knew how to assimilate their "measures to the state and requirements of the "country, and who did not lose heart in presence of "so immense a labour, the fruit of which they could "hardly hope to see. Slowly and by degrees the "practice of the art of self-government was introduced by investing municipal corporations with "the responsibilities of civic administration, and "from these two centres—the School and the Town "Hall—radiated an influence which the cutcherry, "the cantonment, the church, and the Secretariat "could never have originated, but which, as we "now see, has by a delicate series of carefully "arranged connections linked up the heart of the "people with the necessarily remote head of the "Government." Is this too sanguine a forecast ? Is there, on the other hand, any likelihood that the historian of the future may have to record that the "complete idea" of an Anglo-Saxon town was never naturalised here, but that owing to the jealous selfishness of an arrogant and narrow-minded bureaucracy the communities of India were denied that training in public life which was essential to the welfare of the Empire ?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

MR. R. H. ELLIOTT says that the first great want of India is plenty of water, and the next, plenty of trees. There is a good deal of truth in this view of the country's requirements ; but, where so much stress is laid on the importance of Forest Conservancy in India, we must not forget that there is a very large class of the population to whom the loss of the privilege of getting wood from the forests at a nominal price is a matter of very serious consequence. It is well for the Government to prevent waste of fuel, and to preserve and plant for future generations ; but is it not the case that regulations for the better management of forests have been put in force in some parts of the country with a harshness that is impolitic and unjust ? It must be remembered that the peasantry have from time immemorial considered it their right to cut firewood in the forests on payment of, at the most, a nominal fee, and no Government can be justified in summarily abrogating this right without giving the people injured any compensation. In North Canara, we are told, ten rupees and upwards must now be paid for wood which could formerly be bought for half a rupee ; and the burden of life to the poorest of the population is thus made more grievous than ever. Can it be fair to impose what is virtually a new and heavy tax on the peasantry in order to keep India supplied with plenty of trees ?

WHEN natives can plagiarise English plays or works it is something gained, even though at the expense of morality. That they can plagiarise, the Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* comes forward to prove. He says :—"The Parsees of all writers are notorious for plagiarism, and this offence they foolishly consider to be a pardonable offence. Although the plagiarism of most writers has been exposed, they yet value themselves on the unenviable notoriety that they have gained. A Parsee writes a drama, and having written it he embellishes his composition by translating passages from the beauties of Shakespeare, and putting in his version wherever he thinks fit. Thus he passes as a writer of a fertile intellect and of comprehensive genius. Another writes a life of Zoroaster, and swells his volume with copious extracts from the writings of others, and the more he is unintelligible, the more certainly has been demonstrated the solidity of his learning. A third writes the history of a noted war, and sacrificing lucidity to grandiloquent verbiage, and hiding penury of thought by gaudy ornament, aspires to the position of a powerful and interesting author. A fourth writes the history of the Parsee social questions of 1871, and tries to enrol his name among writers of English pure and undefiled, having among a hundred original observations to make this one, that the clamour of war and the thunder of artillery could hardly create so much excitement as that which was created by the social question in the Parsee community in the year 1871."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE.

Lord Enfield, replying to Mr. Eastwick in the House of Commons last night, said it had been decided that the Foreign Jurisdiction Act should be made applicable to Persia, and that Sir Philip Francis had been instructed to communicate with Colonel Pelly at Muscat to frame rules.

MUNICIPAL NEGLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will remember that a few days ago you inserted a letter of mine in your issue, regarding the repairs of the road leading from Chinchpoogly to the haystacks at DeLisle Road, behind the new Elphinstone College, and the fact that it was kept in such a miserable state that neither pedestrians nor carriages could make any use of it.

I beg to say, Sir, that the Municipality have hardly done anything towards bettering the said road.

They have merely got the roller to work upon the stones, but this, Mr. Editor, will never do. A fresh layer of the earth is needed with a good deal of water.

I therefore ask you, Sir, to insert this letter in your early issue so as to bring the matter seriously to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th June. A TAX-PAYER.

THE LAST DECISION OF THE BENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, as one of the Justices who signed the requisition for the special general meeting the other day, to say a few words with reference to what may well be called the ignominious defeat of the party who wished for an opportunity of considering in detail that portion of Mr. Hope's Budget which related to the salaries of the municipal staff.

Had the whole of the fifty-eight requisitionists been present at the meeting, I have no doubt we should have carried the very reasonable proposition to defer consideration of the question until time should have been given us to deliberate upon the legal opinion so suddenly put forward without any previous intimation or warning. The other side having already made up their minds not to re-open the question, the legal opinion of course confirmed them in that conclusion, and they would naturally be unwilling to take the trouble of scrutinizing the grounds on which it was based. That, however, was no reason why those who had still any doubts on the matter and were anxious to remove them should have been denied the opportunity of doing so.

I must beg you to believe me, Sir, when I say that I am not an "advocate of high salaries." I think the municipal officers, especially the higher ones, are very well paid for their labours. I was only anxious to hear what certain gentlemen desired to say upon the subject, and which they were prevented from saying by the unusually summary manner in which the salary part of the Budget was passed on the 12th of last April. I believed then, as I believe now, that the Justices have the power, under the Municipal Act of 1865, to enquire into, and take action upon, any matter affecting the municipal affairs of the city, whensoever they may consider it necessary to do so, whether or not it be a matter for which provision has been made in the Commissioner's Annual Budget. I am not aware that there is any peculiar property in a Budget, which makes the sanction given to it more binding or unalterable than a sanction given in any other form. If I recollect rightly, the Budget system was introduced into this country just eighteen years ago. It was first made applicable to the Public Works Department, its object being to inform the Supreme Government beforehand of the total amount of money estimated to be required for works proposed to be executed during the year, as well as to ensure their being undertaken in accordance with a general and harmonious scheme, instead of being treated in the desultory and sporadic manner in which proposals for public works used previously to be submitted and sanctioned. Now, the object of the Municipal Budget, as regards expenditure, is very much the same, and I am not aware that any reason has been shown why the Justices should not be held to have the same constant control over it as the State has and exercises over the public Budget, or why the former should not be as open as the latter to revision or alteration whenever this may be found to be desirable. It is true that the Municipal Act of 1865 does not expressly provide for the revision of the Budget after it has once been passed, but there are many other matters also not so provided for, upon which the Justices have notwithstanding taken action over and over again. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee very justly pointed out at the last meeting that instances had already occurred wherein, owing to financial pressure, certain items of the Budget previously passed had been reduced in amount; and I may mention the case of this very last Budget as further illustration of the fact that the omission in full to provide for a certain mode of treatment in the Budget has not always been considered to amount to a prohibition of that course. The last Budget was introduced in a manner which, if none other but that prescribed by the strict terms of the Act were admissible, must be pronounced illegal. The Act makes no provision for any Budget other than the annual one to be laid before a special general meeting of the Justices in October; and this alone is the Budget, the items of which according to section 35 of the Act may be passed or modified or rejected, the items of expenditure being those which (section 34) "it is proposed to incur during the period to which it (the Budget) relates,"—namely (section 33), "the year commencing on the 1st of January." This Budget was duly rendered in last October, but the Justices only passed it provisionally for two months, on the understanding that there was to be another and revised Budget in February. Now, what warrant, I ask, was there in the Act for dealing with the regular Budget in this manner, and introducing a second Budget applicable as regards expenditure to only ten months of the year? I do not for a moment object to the course which was taken, which was no doubt the most convenient and advisable one in the circumstances, but I mean to contend that speaking only legally it was just as objectionable as the proposal to re-consider a part of the revised Budget. Even now I do not see what is to prevent any Justice who wishes to do so from bringing forward a proposal for a supplemental grant in any case (whether with regard to salaries or otherwise) in which he may consider the Budget provision insufficient. That expenditure additional to the Budget grants is contemplated by the Act itself is plain from the last clause of section 35, which provides that the sanction of the Justices shall be previously obtained for any new work or series of works *not provided for in the Budget*, the estimated cost of which shall exceed Rs. 500. I am not prepared to subscribe to Mr. Marriott's opinion that "an increase of any item must proceed from the Municipal Commissioner." Not only does this suppose that the Justices are powerless to take the initiative in any matter involving increase in a budget item of expenditure—a most undesirable state of affairs,—but it is also inconsistent with the apparent intention of section 6 of the Municipal Act which provides that the municipal fund "shall be under the direction and management," as well as under the "control" of the Justices, who are thus (see section 4) placed in the same position with regard to municipal moneys as the Municipal Commissioners were previous to the passing of the Act. It surely could not have been the intention of the Legislature that the Justices should in such cases "direct and manage" only subject to the recommendations of the chief executive officer of the Municipality. I must confess, however, that upon this very important point the terms of the Act are not so clear or so consistent as they ought to be. They undoubtedly admit of two renderings, but this is precisely the reason why there should not have been such hot haste in accepting the legal opinion presented at the last meeting of the Justices, instead of allowing those who were so inclined to consider and argue the matter at an adjourned meeting. H.

3rd June.

FOREIGN TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal has been written of late in the columns of your paper by correspondents respecting the assumption by a native Christian subject, of our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, named Michael Rozario DeQuadros, of the prefix "Sir" to his name. But not one of your correspondents has given any authority to show the illegality and absurdity of Mr. DeQuadros' act.

I therefore send you a copy of Her Majesty's regulations respecting foreign orders, issued from the Foreign Office on the 10th May 1855, which, I hope, will set the question at rest and close your columns against any further correspondence on the subject. It will be seen that no British subject can accept of a foreign order without having previously obtained the permission of the Queen, and that such permission when given does not authorize the recipient to assume any style, appellation, rank, or precedence appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's Realms.

I do not think Mr. DeQuadros could have received the required permission, as it is not to be granted to any British subject unless the foreign order shall have been "conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the foreign sovereign by whom the order is conferred."

Now, we all know that Mr. DeQuadros has rendered no such service to either the British or the Portuguese Government.

After this, it is to be hoped Mr. DeQuadros will see fit to strike off the "Sir" from his card.

Your correspondent "An Englishman" has fallen into an error regarding the late Sir Roger De Faria. The prohibition respecting the assumption of style, &c., was first issued in 1815, and therefore could not have affected Sir Roger, as previously to that year it was legal for recipients of foreign orders to assume the style, &c., appertaining to the order. Sir Roger was knighted by the then King of Portugal in 1808.

J. A. C.

Poona, 6th June.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Issued from the Foreign Office, 10th May 1855.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a foreign order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty, unless the foreign order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the foreign Sovereign by whom the order is conferred.

3. The intention of a foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an order, must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the court of such foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the ratifications of a treaty of peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, if the application relates to an officer in the Army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty, if it relates to an officer in the Navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the foreign order, and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette, stating the service for which the foreign order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's licence and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a foreign order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service, or in the service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors, King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and has having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MEDALS.

1. Application for permission to accept and wear medals which not being the decoration of any foreign order, are conferred by a foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the Army or in the Navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which, they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a foreign medal cannot be granted to a British subject, unless such medal be bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a foreign medal, if such medal is not to be worn.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

THE brilliant performances of Prince Charlie have come none too soon for the prestige of his sire Blair Athol, who, with the rest of the Middle Park stud, will be sold in July. From first to last great good luck has followed this establishment, for immediately before great sales some clipper has carried off a great stake and restored the waning fortunes of Mr. Blinkiron's stallions. We can all recollect what a run there was for that model of beauty Kingston, when Mr. Chaplin on that wintry inhospitable afternoon won the Derby with Hermit and sealed the fate of the Marquis of Hastings. For a time nothing but hailing from Middle Park was looked at, and the yearling bred there commanded almost fabulous prices. Later on See Saw won the Hunt Cup at Ascot, and made Margery Daw's yearling fall to a nod for 2,000 guineas. Saunterer had failed to make himself a name as a blood sire till Gamos came to the rescue and won the Oaks, and the high standard of Digby Grand's performances has still more deepened the breeders' affection for the neat and beautiful black. No doubt last year's running of Helmet at Ascot, when Meteor, Vanderdecken, Winslow, and Tocsin, went down before him, restored the public's confidence in that soft Trumpeter blood and secured for his stock the high prices paid during the past season, one of his yearlings, Isilia, realising 1,000 guineas. Than Blair Athol himself there never was a stouter horse; he would have been a better at four and five years old than he was at three, for time was required to develop his splendid frame, and there cannot be a doubt that he was put to the stud much too soon, and to that reason may be ascribed the softness and delicacy of his stock. Though winner of both Derby and St. Leger, he was not the horse he might have been—indeed he ran so raw in the Epsom race that a sharp application of the spurs was needful to remind him what he was there for. The Americans have, I hear, determined to buy him at any cost—Prussia, Austria, France, and Australia, are in the market. Her Majesty, the owner of the Hampton Court Royal stud, should make an attempt out of her hoarded thousands to restore the palmy days of that establishment, now one of the worst conducted in England, but so little spirit has been shown by the controllers, of what ought to be the National Stud that little can be looked for from that quarter. I fear this grand stallion will be lost to England, and he will be a grievous loss. There is no Blenkinson amongst us now. Gladiateur the foreigners may have and welcome; he is a split-up horse with a splendid forehand, and bound to get, as he does, weak-backed badly-coupled stock. There are some carpers at the Stockwell blood, who will insist that roaring is hereditary in the family, and that Blair Athol, his most distinguished son, will hand the malady down. I grant that his dam Pocahontas at four years old roared not a little but a good bit, and that her eldest son did not revel in either the Epsom or the Ascot hills. Yet her other sons King Tom, Knight of Kars, and the everlasting Rataplan were clear in their wind, and Blair Athol himself could stay for ever. Stockwell was justly called the Emperor of Stallions; he begat two Derby winners, six winners of the St. Leger, and Regalia, his daughter, as sweet a mare as ever was foaled won the Oaks; now his son Blair Athol reigns in his stead. A Derby winner and a winner of the Oaks and St. Leger stand to the credit of his half brother King Tom, Baron Rothschild's King of the Harem. Less than a fortnight will see the Derby won and lost, and days before this reaches you the names of the horses placed will have been flashed to Bombay. Bethnal Green is coughing badly, so will not see the post, but I expect we shall have a more numerous field than last year. The probable starters are Alvarez, Almoner, Cremorne, Drummond, Druid, Gladiateur out of Sunbeam colt, Helmet, Bertram, Landmark, Laburnum, Marshal Bazaine, Messenger, Onslow, Prodigal, Prince Charlie, Queen's Messenger, Statesman, Turban, Welliugtonia, West Derby, Young Sydmonton, Yorkshire Relish, Winslow, and Zanthus, or twenty-four in all. I anticipate that up to the last moment Prince Charlie, unless any training mishap should occur, will be reigning favourite. We are having nasty gusty cold rainy weather just now and have had for some time past, but before the end of the month, unless we are to have a repetition of last year, we may expect real May and June heat. If the Derby day be hot, close and muggy, the Prince's respiration will be seriously interfered with. Many of the best judges who were standing during the race for the Guineas at the Bushes-hill state that the winner did not make the descent in anything like the satisfactory style of Cremorne, and predict that coming down the hill to Tottenham Corner will prove as fatal to him as it did to Macgregor. I know for a fact that Joseph Dawson has had great trouble with his knees, and as I wrote in describing this otherwise unexceptionably shaped race horse his fore-legs are hardly in proportion to his size, though sound. His stable companion Onslow has been extensively supported, only last Saturday 1000 to 60 in several places were accepted about him. If, therefore, the Bedford Lodge are so certain of winning with Charlie, how is it this colt meets with so much favour? Lord Falmouth made a great mistake in not bringing out Queen's Messenger for the Biennial, for the great distance he beat Almoner and Laburnum in the Guineas showed he could not have lost it. No doubt, Epsom Downs and the extra half mile will suit Messenger, but though he is a great favorite out of doors, I can hardly believe in his winning. Cremorne generally does a couple of miles and a quarter gallops daily led by Uhlan, and is looking and going as well as the most fastidious could desire. An immense sum of money has been entrusted to him, and last week at the Eglinton Hunt Meeting one of his admirers jumped at 5,000 to 1,600 against him. Marshal Bazaine has been in considerable request, but I cannot see how a horse that was so shamefully beaten a fortnight ago by Bauernfanger has in so short a time jumped into Derby form. A general impression prevails that there is a good fair opportunity for an outsider, and of these perhaps the best is Mr. James Merry's colt by Gladiateur out of Sunbeam, one of the few good strong-backed ones the great French horse has as yet begotten. Of this colt I have frequently written. He is perfectly bred, and, if blood goes for anything, ought to show a bold front in the contest. He only ran on two occasions last year, and was in very backward condition, but now he is in strong work. Druid by Dundee is the other outsider worth taking a note of, and Isaac Woolcott, who does not often make a mistake, thinks very highly of the colt whose sire Dundee almost won the Derby on three legs, one of the trio being painfully unsound. Druid ran only four times last year and scored three wins. When he suffered defeat he was notoriously all to pieces. Sir Joseph Hawley's Alvarez, own brother to Pero Gomez, has had some money laid out on him, and if I could only persuade myself that he was a few pounds better than the coughing Bethnal Green, I should think there might be some chance for the Kingsclere team, and that Sir Joseph and his cherry jacket might win their fifth Derby, but I cannot believe his horse to be good enough. Wenlock is backed for money, and so is Statesman in the face of his bad running at Warwick and Newmarket. Prodigal's defeat in the Dee Stakes has put an end to all hopes and fears about him, and why Raby Castle, who by the way was beaten in a canter by Manille in the Trial Stakes at Lincoln, should suddenly find a host of friends at 10,000 to 50 and 5,000 to 25, simply because his stable companion Inveresk won the Chester Cup is a racing problem I cannot solve. Bertram, who ran so well with his tiny jockey in the City and Suburban, though the poor boy was worn out and half frozen, will acquit himself very respectably. Drummond is coming rapidly into favour; he is a great fine Rataplan colt. Chester races are experiencing a progressive decline since the good days of yore when Joe Miller won, and every inch of the Grand Stand and every foot of those "grave old Roman Walls" teemed with human life to see the large field of starters marshalled in triple row below the Castle turn. An experienced sporting writer says sadly—"There was not the great stream of people pouring down the Roodee that in past years we have been accustomed to, nor did they cluster on the bank of the Grosvenor bridge, and spread themselves along the walls as of yore." The fact is that since the Hastings and New castle *smashes* our young men prefer Hurlingham and a "debasing tournament of doves" to Newmarket and the grandest of our national sports. An eminent authority declares that our insular wealth now grows at the rate of £100,000,000 sterling *per annum*, or about £2,000,000 a week. It is not therefore by reason of national impecuniosity that at country meetings a "tenner" laid out on a horse brings him into favour and a "pony" converts him into a hot favourite. Joint Stock Enterprise—a very dangerous animal indeed, as a good few will find out to their cost when times like June 1866 come round again—and pictures, appear to absorb all our gains. The Chester race week, take it altogether, was a most uninteresting affair, and Mr. Brayley's objection to the winner was the only exciting incident connected with it. As the time for the decision of the Cup came one favorite after favorite was scratched for no better reason than that their owners had been forestalled in the market. Shannon was sent to Chester and backed at 8 to 1, but notwithstanding this she did not run. Saunders did not start either Whinyard or Indian Ocean, both of whom have figured prominently in the betting, and Mr. Pryor, certainly the most unpopular runner on the turf, did not let Cardinal York go near the scene of action. It is a thousand pities that such superior animals as these are not in other hands when they might carry their colours for every great race they have a chance of winning. I believe Shannon to be a second Beeswing, and I hope her owner heard the bitter execrations so freely bestowed him by her disappointed backers. The winner Inveresk by Lambton, who is also the sire of Shannon, is a very nice clever horse, and all over the stamp I should select for India, where he would win the Governor General's Cup and give your Walers a terrible thrashing. He is a dark bay with black legs, standing about 15·2, with as neat and blood-like a head as used to be seen on the Venisons set on a strong, clean muscular neck. He has deep and well-placed shoulders, immense power in his back: all the Lambtons have beautifully arched loins with great muscular development in his quarters. His long and strong forearms, big knees, and large, clean, well-formed hocks, with great strength of bone and sinew below the knee, are particularly well adapted to carry weight through heavy ground without tiring. The two miles and a quarter through very deep holding ground occupied just 4 min. 12 sec., and the value of the stake was £1,460. Soukar, Mr. Brayley's horse, who ran second, is in colour, style, size, symmetry, and action, the very model of the winner, and both animals were trained to the highest pitch of perfection, and have their hearts in the right place. Taraban looked as hard as nails and as cunning as a monkey, but unfortunately broke down badly in one of his hind legs. Hobart showed his vile temper and wore a blinker over his right eye; he was in first rate condition, and is a great fine slashing horse. My old friend Paganini, one of the best horses we ever had of a certain class, a rare useful sort at one time, was put *hors de combat*, having nearly been knocked down by Shields, and Old Dalby, aged twelve, with both fore-legs swathed in bandages and both hocks afflicted by bone spavins, could hardly mug up a gallop. Neapolitan, one of Count La Grange's breeding, who, as a youngster, saw the rough edge of life when three hundred Uhlans quartered in the Count's stables were devouring the best of everything, is a black-brown with three white heels, plenty of power, tolerable shape, and A-1 limbs, made unflinching running for the first two miles, and as time rolls on will add to Hospodar's fame as a sire. There was no Rosicrucian or Mortimer this year in the field, or anything approaching the class of Tim Whiffler, Halbans, Asteroid, and Leamington, the horses of years gone by.

The prizes to be shot for at the National Rifle Tournament this year at Wimbledon are to be richer and more numerous than ever. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided over a general meeting of the Association last week when two points of great interest were definitely settled. There are admirers of the old Enfield "gas pips," who yet maintain that it makes better shooting than the Snider or even the Henry-Martini, though the new style has shown on all occasions its superiority as an arm on all points except strength and straight shooting. The breach-loading system has found a champion in Sir H. Halford, who will bring forward a team of eight to challenge the best of the muzzle-loaders at 1000 at which distance a man "scarce seems as gross as a beetle?" yet is not safe from some of our marksmen. The second point of interest is the final and very proper discontinuancing of rewards for rapidity of fire. Breech-loaders of whatever pattern are certain to give sufficient rapidity of fire, the great desideratum being not to abuse their facilities for expending cartridges. The late war has taught those who administer to the affairs of the great shooting contests at Wimbledon that the cool, well-aimed fire of the Prussians was more biting than the rapid, ill-delivered shooting of the untrained French, though at distant ranges there is no question of the superiority of the Chassepot over the Needle-gun. In modern warfare rapid firing, such as we have been used to in the olden days, can only be required to stop the stormers in the breach or to destroy an assaulting column. We are giving due attention also to extended range, and this year the Duke's prize will be shot for at 1,000 yards.

Marshal Bazaine has been arrested. An escort of 100 sabres under a Colonel, conveyed him to No. 32, Avenue Picardie, Marseilles, where he is now a close prisoner, under double sentries, awaiting his trial, which he has made up his mind will be adverse to him. Since the decision of Government to bring him before a court-martial he has been almost friendless, only six of his old friends having dared to call. His present quarters are those formerly occupied by Col. Waugh, who, you will remember, figured in the London bankruptcy court with reference to a joint stock bank failure some years ago. By some odd military regulation no one has access to the prisoner during the first eight days of his incarceration. Amongst French military men the opinion is that the Marshal has only been guilty of a great error in judgment, and that he is neither a coward nor a traitor. The story of his surrender of the army of Metz at the price of the Dukedom of Lorraine and his interview with the Prussian commander is a fabrication: no man could have passed and repassed the lines of the beleaguered fortress without having been observed. I believe he can prove that MacMahon's telegram of the 23rd August did not reach him till the 29th and not on the 24th, as asserted, and the able and very well informed Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has "interviewed" Bazaine, is morally convinced that he can clear himself on this very important point. The feeling in France is so strong against him, that I do not think the country will be contented unless the sentence carried out on Marshal Ney be also executed on him, and the Marshal himself does not expect to escape with life. No doubt he has had fair play at the hands of the Court of Inquiry, and General de Cissey, the Minister of War, incurred the unjust ire and reproof of that excited and not very august rabble called the Assembly for doing his brother officer a simple act of justice in citing his demand—a requets made no less than five times since his return from Germany—to be tried as a reason for convoking the Court. Tried before a Court composed of British officers, the accused would meet with his due, but with a Court made up of Frenchmen dare they, in the face of public feeling, to acquit him if he be ever so blameless? I think not, and Bazaine says "it would require a very phlegmatic set of officers indeed to sit on my case and not be influenced by the opinions which are broached every day and sown broadcast in the Press concerning me. I fear that, no matter how honorable and impartial my judges may be, I shall go into Court with the odds very much against me." The appointment of an Admiral as president of the Court is truly what Bazaine terms something *un peu trop fort*, for what can Admiral Trehouart know on the subject of military tactics. He is an honorable gentleman; however, and that is something in these degenerate days of France. Generals Wimpffen and Uhriel are to be tried, and so will all Commanders who are affected by Court of Enquiry's decisions. So rabid is the *Rappel*, that it insists on Bazaine being tried before the National Assembly, as his imputed and prejudged crime is of political more than a military nature. The French hope these trials will bring out evidence to recover their lost national honour, but M. Thiers knows they can only rake up the oft-told story of want of discipline, of insubordination, of utter disorganization, and in many instances of absolute cowardice most humbling to the pride of France. So anxious is the President of the Republic to conciliate the sick lion Bismarck that two pictures by French artists of the highest merit, representing the German troops looting, though passed by the hanging committee, have been excluded from the walls of the French academy. One has since been sold to a Russian merchant for twenty-two thousand francs (£880), but the painter of the better of the two, an Alsatian artist, has refused all offers, preferring a great reputation. Both pictures are to be seen in the show room of M. Goupil on the Place de l'Opera, and attract thousands daily. M. Ulmann has seen "a picket of Uhlans take possession a village, and, with the assistance of comrades belonging to different arms, plunder the houses of all their contents." It is this scene which he depicts with minuteness of detail and dramatic vividness. A farmhouse, with a double flight of wooden steps leading up to its entrance-door, stands to the left, just outside the arched gateway leading into the village; and to the right, on the other side of a broad road, is an open shed. Close by, but inside the village, smoke reddened with flames is issuing from another house. German officers and their men, Alsatian women and their children, an old farmer and his son, are the actors in the drama. In the foreground, on a mattress stretched out in front of the farm, now beset with pillaging soldiers, lies a sickly-looking woman suckling a child. Near her is a beautiful girl, remonstrating vigorously with a soldier, who carries on one arm a lot of booty wrapped up in a red shawl, and raises the other as if about to strike the indignant owner. Opposite, in a corner of the shed, are three men hugging a large cask of wine, and while one of them is letting a stream of the red liquid flow into a jug, the sergeant brandishes a stick over his back, to persuade him to join a number of soldiers who are driving the captured cattle through the arch. Behind them a boy has just received a kick from a departing Prussian, and lies on his back with a pitchfork which has dropped out of his hand. In the middle of the yard or road is an aged, grey-headed woman, dressed in deep black, and wearing the Alsatian cap. She has thrown herself on her knees before a passing German officer, and is imploring him not to allow everything to be taken from them. The officer clenches his riding-whip behind him, draws himself up and turns aside with a haughty supercilious air, which is evidently the only answer he is capable of making to the poor distracted woman. On the steps of the cottage sits the old husband and father; his head, bowed with grief, is buried in his hands. Above him, on the landing, is a German Jäger officer, in that smart green uniform which so well becomes his stalwart frame. He is leaning over the balustrade, smoking his pipe, and looking down philosophically on the animated scene below. Behind his back are two soldiers carrying between them a large handsome clock. The hands are at at five o'clock, and suggest how soon the wintry night will fall on the desolate farm.

From M. Ulmann to M. Detaille the transition is easy and natural. The picture of the first shows us the process of sacking, and that of the second the wholesale removal of the loot. The scene is laid within the lines of the besieging forces around Paris; Notre-Dame and the Invalides can even be distinguished in the background. Along two cross-roads cut in the immense flat fields of the black country, then covered with snow, are two long convoys of waggons, protected from the weather with loose tarpaulins, and containing every imaginable article of furniture. The men who are walking beside the horses are sutlers and soldiers, both admirably drawn. The furniture piled up on high in the waggons must come from some of the outlying villages. M. Goupil told me that he applied for leave to sell engravings and photographs of the two pictures, and that in reply he received the strictest injunctions not to allow the faintest copy to be taken. The Empress of Germany passed through Bruxelles the other day, where she was the guest of our three popular ally the King. Her reception was very far from cordial from the Belgians, who have a strong anti-German feeling.

After two days' trial, a trial which should never have taken place, the "Newant Mystery" has been cleared up and Mr. Edmonds fully acquitted. The verdict of the Gloucestershire coroner's jury was such as would not have justified an ordinary charge of common assault, not to mention the graver charge of manslaughter. Though the counsel for the defence failed to show that the witness Brand committed wilful perjury, still Dr. Bass Smith's well known bitter animosity towards the accused taints his statements with strong suspicion, and anything Miss Edmonds, whose frailty had been exposed, and who is now an inmate of a home for fallen women, swore to, was inadmissible. George Hurry the "Peculiar" has got off with a warning: his innocent and pure life and promises not to usurp the doctor's province in future softened the Judge's heart and he let the poor fellow go. On the strength of this the Peculiars in solemn conclave have passed an ordinance leaving it optional to adults to call in medical aid in the event of sickness; but, in the case of infants, to obey the law of the land. In the Central Criminal Court the other day two young virages, aged only twenty-one each, were condemned to penal servitude for life for a brutally savage attack on a third young woman who had given evidence against their "flash man" for robbery. They had literally knocked out the poor creature's eye. When the sentence was pronounced one of the prisoner's flew at the other and attacked her like a hydrophobia-stricken tigress and mauled her frightfully, yelling, swearing, and "calling bad names" all the time. They were only separated with great difficulty, and one of the jailors got severely bitten.

The *Journal des Debats* pronounces strongly in favour of the restoration of bells to France. Surely there is already sufficient patronage of that superior Vesuvius in every direction in France without adding gambling localities. From the lower deep she wishes to descend, perhaps, to the lowest deep. Messrs. Christie and Co. have been commissioned to sell all the magnificent works of art belonging to Prince Napoleon saved from the conflagration of the Palais Royal—his pictures, armour, marbles, majolicas, decorative objects, furniture, bronzes, &c., in fact everything saved from the burning as well as the household appointments of the Greco-Roman villa in the Avenue Montaigne. Sir Richard Wallace has decided to remove the whole of the late Marquis of Hertford's priceless collection of pictures from Paris to Hertford House, Manchester Square. French hate for the Germans is insatiable; a widow won 20,000 dollars from a German gambler, and a French General, to evince his undying hate for Fatherland, married the avenger of his country and the 20,000 dollars! Paris is at present suffering from a plague of flies, quite innocuous but exceedingly irritating, as an enterprising milliner has brought out a new veil to "protect the face from the Prussian flies." Every Parisian trouble is now fathered on *la Prusse*.

The Californians are, I notice, putting granite boulders into their bales of wood as they increase the production and profits. Did not some of the 'Jees or 'Bhoys, who infest your Cotton Green, find other geological formations had a similar fertilizing effect on cotton? The latest hair pomade is the product of English chemical skill and is called Zylophaganzeonodaschium, but what is the use of beautifying and glossing your hair if you have to forage your jaw in procuring the stuff? Musquitos are large and ferocious in Mississipi. A man, so says an American paper, went out one day to look for his cow and found her skeleton on the ground, and a large mosquito on an adjacent tree picking its teeth with one of her horns. We had a really good breed in Bombay Fort ditch many years ago capable of hauling the unfortunate Sub or Main Guard out of bed and sucking him dry, but I never remember seeing any so fine grown or well nourished as these trans-Atlantic *muchurs*. There, that will do for this week.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cheicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOWARDS THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

YESTERDAY a *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary was published containing the following notification—Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 10th June:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Government of India:—

"No. 117.

Government of India.—Financial Department.—Accounts.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIMLA, 3RD JUNE.

SIR,—By a Despatch No. 123, dated 21st March 1872, His Grace the Secretary of State for India has finally instructed the Government of India to 'take measures for discontinuing the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, both as a shareholder and part manager, on the expiration of the agreements now in force between the Banks and the Government.'

2. The Secretary of State will 'not object to the public balances being left in the custody of the Banks, if a plan can be devised by which, without continuing to be a shareholder or taking a direct part in the management, the Government can be satisfied from time to time that the Banks are prudently conducted and in a sound condition;' and His Grace asks for a statement of 'the detailed arrangements which the Government of India would suggest as best calculated to secure continuous information of this nature as to the state and management of the Banks.'

3. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to request that a copy of this letter may be communicated to the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, with a request that they will submit for consideration the arrangements which they would recommend for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State so far as the Bank of Bombay is concerned.

4. I am to inquire specifically—

(1st.)—In what way the Directors consider that the shares of the Government should be disposed of, so as, while securing the full rights of the State, to cause as little injury as possible to the private proprietary of the Bank.

(2nd).—On what conditions the Bank of Bombay will be willing to continue to transact the public business which it now performs after the expiration of the existing contract, and when the Government shall have ceased to be a shareholder in the Bank.

(3rd.)—What arrangements should be made to satisfy the Government that the Bank of Bombay will be so conducted as to secure the safety of the public balances, should it be decided to leave them with the Bank, bearing in mind that it will be necessary under the altered arrangements that the Government shall take no direct part in the management of the Bank.

5. It is desirable that the Government of India should decide upon the recommendations to be submitted to the Secretary of State without any unnecessary delay; and I am accordingly to request that the reply of the Directors, together with any observations which the Government of Bombay may have to make upon the subject, may be transmitted as soon as possible, consistently with a careful consideration of the important questions which have to be decided.—I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE LATÉ CONTROLLER OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 10th June.

To W. MAIDMENT, ESQ.

SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that, on the termination of your leave of absence, your connection with the Bombay Municipality will cease. His Excellency regrets that he cannot allow you to rejoin a post for which, it now appears, you were never fitted; but he will consider your claims to any suitable appointment under Government which may become available.—I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.—We learn that Mr. John Marriott, barrister-at-law, has sent in the resignation of his office as Clerk of the Crown.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AT SURAT.—During last month 190 patients were admitted into the Civil Hospital at Surat, 115 of them suffering from the dengue fever.

THE YOUNG RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—The young Raja of Dhurumpore, who is about fifteen years of age, was married to the daughter of the Raja of Wasda last week.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT VEERUMGAUM.—Through the exertions of Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, an English school has recently been opened at Veerumgaum.

DENGUE FEVER AT VEERUMGAUM.—A correspondent of a native paper states that the *dengue* has made its appearance in the town of Veerumgaum and not a few have become its victims.

A GAY HADJIM.—The other day a barber, belonging to Baroda, was arrested by the police in a dhurumsalla at Surat with a girl whom he had enticed away from the custody of her parents.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday an inquest was held at Candawady concerning the death of one Bhugwandin. The jury came to the conclusion that the man committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday one Gunoo Durma was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of leather, the property of Government.

A

INDIAN ITEMS.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.—Professor Huxley was elected an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at the Society's monthly meeting on Wednesday last.

SIMLA.—Dame Gossip writes privately from Simla that Lord Northbrook is already beginning to appreciate the climate of that charming hill-station as one "to work in." Owners of house property are "looking up" again, in consequence.—*Englishman.*

THE AGRA PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.—We are told that Mr. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Agra College, is about to leave Agra to join the vacant Inspectorship of Schools in the Central Provinces.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE "HONOUR" DISPUTED.—The *Indian Statesman* takes the credit to himself, or rather somebody gives him the credit of "inaugurating the penny-paper system" in India. It is not the *Indian Statesman*, but the *Indian Mirror*, we may humbly remark, which has the credit of inaugurating the system.—*Indian Mirror.*

GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATION TO FURNISH CHURCHES.—The Government notification about church furniture, which we omitted to print when first issued, is meant to show what Government is willing to provide when a church is first built, and not at any subsequent period of its history. We mention this to avert fruitless applications, as we are told that some have been already made.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

FEARS FOR ENGLISH CHAPLAINS.—We learn from the *Englishman* that the recent appointment of a Presbyterian Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment was only wrung from the Duke of Argyll by very persistent pressure on the part of the General Assembly of the Kirk. If his Grace has held out so long against the demands of his own spiritual pastors, we fear the Church of England stands a poor chance with him.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

LORD NORTHBROOK AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

THE temporary vacancy in Council, caused by the absence of the Hon. Mr. Ellis, regarding the filling up of which so many rumours have been current, has not been filled up at all. The reports of Mr. E. C. Bayley's appointment to the vacancy are entirely unfounded, and we have reason to believe that Lord Northbrook does not at present intend to appoint any one to take Mr. Ellis's place, the decentralisation of public business having so lightened the work of the Government that there is no pressing necessity to fill the vacated seat in Council. We understand that his Excellency the Viceroy feels that under these circumstances, and considering the short time he has been in the country, there will be no harm in his waiting, before making so important an appointment, until he has had more opportunity of judging of the capabilities of those who are eligible for the post. We are glad to see this, and we hope we may accept His Excellency's hesitation in the matter as a good omen. A few days ago we suggested the possibility of the Government of India getting on without a Finance Member of Council, and the present seems to us a good opportunity for preparing the way for the abolition of that officer. If it is true—and we devoutly hope it is—that Lord Northbrook has himself actually taken up the work of the Financial Department, Sir Richard's occupation must virtually be gone, and any successor to his nominal post would hold a sinecure appointment. In any case, we are glad to see our new Viceroy thinking for himself, and taking time to fill an important public appointment.—*Englishman.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

UNDER the above heading the *Sindian* prints, apparently in innocent good faith, the following, which unquestionably deserves a place under the title "Original" though the "poetry" may be questioned :—

A SINDHI'S EFFUSION.

CHARMING,
Hear me! and let me utter a few words
If you do not wish them, you can then curse
Me; charming, you promised me you would talk
But it's a long while, and is a great shock.
My dear charming pet, repay me your love,
But try soon, and hide the letter and shove
For as long as the letter is not seen,
The author of this has a cause to mourn.
Oh, have you forgotten that Saturday,
Dear, it was in the blooming month of May
When we met each other at the band stand
After a long chit chat we shook our hand.
Second time I met, was behind a wall
In mounting that, I often used to fall.
At those times with you we freely conversed
And I knew, in learning, you were well versed.
Oh, lovely, if you leave that rascal A.
You will surely be happy, I should say.
The second I should advise you to leave
If you would kindly my advice receive.
He is a loafer, christian name is C.
Oh my lovely Valentine receive me,
Dear; I am almost charmed while you sing
That I am ready, to present you my ring.
One present from me, you have already got
For which you tried for a long time to sought.
Th'se nice charming lovely old days are gone
When I used to flatter you, and to fawn.
The more I see, the more I like to see.
Your attractive and enchanting beauty,
It's a thing that never one satisfy
Unless the lovely maid you check mate.

Kurrachee, 23rd May. FIG LEAVES.

CANAL STEAMERS AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following relates to an important question in connexion with fire insurance risks for goods *in transitu* :—

"8, Austin Friars, London, May 2.

"SIR,—While the merchants and steamship owners are discussing the bonewar l Eastern bills of lading, I should like to draw attention to a subject of importance to the latter.

"A steamer on arrival in London has to land all the cargo on to the quay in the docks, and on that part which goes to the private wharves on the river side an extra 9d. per ton has to be paid for sorting and shipping off with the lighters sent to receive the goods.

"When a steamer has landed her cargo in the docks I think she has fully accomplished her undertaking to bring the cargo from an Eastern port to London, and should then cease from all responsibility in the matter when the cargo is landed.

"Supposing a lighter with goods was lost between the docks and the wharves, are all the merchants' policies so clear that no question could arise as to who were liable? Again, supposing a fire were to occur in the sheds of the docks when a valuable cargo was lying there from a steamer ready to deliver, at whose risk would it be if not provided for in bills of lading? If at the merchants', then surely it is an argument in favour of the shipowner's liability ceasing when the goods are landed in the docks.

"When the Wharfingers' Act was passed, and it was arranged that their lighters were to enter the docks and receive the goods from over the sides of the sailing ship, time was not so much an object; a month or six weeks was consumed in discharging, the crew paid off, and the vessel was expected to be in port two months or more. With steamers of so much greater value, with expensive engineers and crews often on board, the case is different, her discharge is reckoned by hours, her stay in port by days. Surely, then, the same custom or law cannot in justice be applied to her? The steamship owner has, however, to submit at present to the system, and because he cannot afford the time has to pay a sum to compensate the merchant, and may run a risk which no freight could compensate if the fire risk is his.

"I think this case is quite worthy of consideration, and the settlement of it now may save considerable loss in the future.—I am, &c., "S."

The following letters relate to the question now occupying mercantile attention as to the incidence of the fire insurance risk upon cargoes in a certain stage of delivery. The matter should at once be met by a distinct notification from the fire offices as to their construction of it, and if these offices cannot come to any unanimous decision, the commercial public could carry their business to such of them as might individually be disposed clearly to state the responsibilities they accept :—

"May 6.

"SIR,—The point raised by your correspondent 'S.' as to the precise period at which the risk covered by policies of insurance on goods inwards (when worded in the usual manner) terminates is certainly important, and ought to receive a solution either by the introduction of a specially worded clause in the policy, or by a common understanding between merchants and underwriters.

"As the port of London, unlike most others, has no public quays or wharves, the greater number and more valuable of the cargoes imported into it are discharged in the docks, which are private property, though to a certain extent controlled by Acts of Parliament. Instead of the goods being at once delivered to their respective consignees, which involves a leisurely process of inspecting, weighing, and measuring, the practice has grown up (sanctioned by legislation) of landing in most cases the whole cargo upon the dock quay, from which such of it as is warehoused with the dock company passes into the dock warehouses, and the remainder, after being rapidly sorted, without undergoing any other of the processes above referred to, is delivered to the lighters of the respective consignees, any errors of delivery being afterwards adjusted by mutual exchanges.

"This system is in many respects objectionable, and has given rise to serious questions as to where the respective responsibilities begin and end. But as it enables a ship to discharge in three days, instead of three weeks, thus making the vessel available so much the earlier for further employment and quicker returns, there is little prospect of the system being altered, nor would its abolition be desirable, though it is capable of improvement.

"Meantime, there has not only arisen the insurance question referred to by 'S.,' but the much more comprehensive question greatly debated between merchants and shipowners, and as yet with little result, as to what constitutes complete delivery under the bill of lading. The shipowner contends with 'S.' that his delivery is complete when he has passed the goods over the ship's side on to the dock quay. The merchant does not admit that this is any delivery at all, since from all the marks on board being discharged promiscuously he has no opportunity of ascertaining whether his goods are actually there, and still less whether they are in the same condition as when shipped, the perils of the voyage excepted. He contends therefore either that the facilities for ascertaining these points must be afforded on the dock quay (which at present is not the case), or that the ship's responsibility cannot terminate until delivery at the wharf for which the goods are destined. In this position the controversy at present stands, and it will be seen that the conclusions arrived at by 'S.' are by no means so self-evident as he fain would have us believe.

"It may probably also be considered by impartial persons, after reading the foregoing account of the system in use, that the 9d. per ton charged to the vessel is no unreasonable burden for the advantages she derives from her more rapid despatch. It would be convenient, doubtless, for the vessel if all consignees would consent to warehouse their goods with the dock company employed by the shipowner, but in the first place this is impracticable, as the dock warehouses are inadequate to accommodate the whole trade of London, and in the second merchants are not at all likely in their own interests to adopt any measure which would tend to hamper the business of private wharves, and so perpetuate an immense warehousing monopoly in the hands of the great dock companies.—Yours, &c., M."

"May 7.

"SIR,—I have seen in your article a letter signed 'S.,' which gives a very partial view of the important matters now being discussed between merchants and shipowners.

"The contract of the shipowner is to carry and deliver the goods for which his captain signs a bill of lading.

"When the ship arrives in port the shipowner, for his own convenience and to facilitate the sorting and delivery of the cargo lands it on the dock quay, from which it is delivered on application. If the goods are entered for another dock warehouse, or for a private wharf, they are taken from the original dock quay and put into lighters to be conveyed to their destination.

"Now, supposing a lighter is lost between the docks and the wharves, and supposing, as is usually the case, the policy is worded to the effect that it is in force 'until the goods are safely landed,' either the goods are covered by the policy or the policy has been broken by the ship for its own convenience.

"The general understanding no doubt is that the goods are insured until delivered, but what constitutes delivery? Surely not tumbling out a cargo destined for various consignees on the quay of one dock—marks, sizes, bales, chests, cases, &c., mixed together in inextricable confusion. Is it not more reasonable to say that delivery is not completed until each consignee has had an opportunity of ascertaining the quantity and condition of his goods, the expense of which should fall on the shipowner who has undertaken to deliver the goods?

"A shipowner is not bound to go into any dock to discharge his cargo, for he can discharge in the river, as thousands of steamers habitually do; and still less is he bound to dictate to shippers as to the disposal of their goods, which owing to the present demand for their services steam shipowners are so anxious to attempt.

"Might I in reply ask 'S.' why it is that shipowners take weeks to deliver the 'end parcels' of their cargoes, and why they do not deliver their goods in the condition in which they receive them, as by their bill of lading they are bound to do?—I am, &c.,

—*Times.* "FREETRADER."

CANAL STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—As you may be interested in the canal steamers sailing between Bombay and Liverpool, perhaps you will make use of the movements of the s.s. Hutton, commanded by Captain Castle, advertised as lately of the "Sarah Lands" and P. and O. service. My wife and family went home in the Hutton. She left Bombay harbour on the 15th March, and did not reach Liverpool till the 28th April. Leaving Bombay on the 15th March she took 10 days to Aden, continually stopping, and the best run being only 160 miles. Leaving Aden on the 25th she took seven days to Suez, reaching on the 1st April at night. She reached Port Said on the 4th, took in coal, and proceeded to Malta. On the 10th April they found they had run out of coal, and to keep the fires alight they had to burn all their spare spars and wood. A gale of wind sprung up in their teeth, the ship not going more than two or three miles an hour, and on the 12th, with signals of distress flying, she was taken into Malta by a steam-tug. For the last 12 hours the captain was very sea-sick. They then coaled again and proceeded, reaching Liverpool on the 28th April—in all, between Bombay and Liverpool, 45 days. The passengers were in the utmost alarm, and some thought of leaving the ship at Malta and going by Marseilles. There is nothing in this that is not a fact, and I hope you will take notice of the case in your columns. It may have the effect of making these vessels more careful and also put the public on their guard.

SIR,—Some few issues ago you published a letter from "Viator," setting forth his experiences of one of the Suez Canal steamers from Bombay. I have unfortunately gained some vicarious experience of one of those vessels, and can to the full corroborate "Viator's" strictures, and I think that the public should know these steamers as they are before they commit themselves, or those dear to them, to the extreme discomfort of voyage in them. In fairness to other vessels and other lines, of which I know nothing, I should say that the vessel I write about is the s.s. Virago, of Wilson's Line. She was advertized to sail on the 20th of March last, and a month was given as the probable duration of the voyage to Liverpool. After some changes in the date the 20th was finally reverted to, and the agents of the line, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., promised to give me timely notice by wire of the exact date on which the Virago would sail. They did not do so, and I wrote to them to say that, unless I heard from them to the contrary, I should expect them to receive my party on board on the 20th March. They had ample time to reply to this, even by letter; but they made no sign. I presented myself in Bombay on the 20th, but was told that no date for sailing could be fixed. I was told further that the Wilson Line didn't care very much about passengers, and that—though they took them if they offered—they certainly could not consider them before the cargo. Now Messrs. T. Wilson and Sons have, of course, a perfect right to take this course if they please, *but they should say so when they advertize for passengers.* But dint of some united action, and having obtained the permission of the captain, who was certainly then—and all through (I believe)—most kind and attentive, some of the passengers were received on board the Virago on the 23rd March. She sailed on the evening of the 25th. The Virago arrived in Liverpool on the 8th May, having been *forty-four* days on the passage instead of thirty. I rather liked what I saw of the ship in harbour, and was not prepared to hear, from Suez, Port Said, and Malta, the accounts of the discomfort which I have since received. The remarks of "Viator" are short of, rather than beyond, the truth. The kindness and attention of Captain Miles were gratefully recorded, but he was apparently powerless. If Messrs. Wilson and Sons *do not* want passengers, they are going the right way to scare them off. If they *do*, they must remodel their system. It is said that the steward and stewardess were working their passages home, and that this was the reason of their indifference to captain or passengers, once they were under weigh. There was no milk on board. M.

NEXT BUDGET DAY.

NEXT Budget day we hope to know something more definite as to the working of the Great Financial Decentralization Scheme (so called) of last year. With a full relief in the radical principle of that scheme we have always held that the Government of India gave up too much control of local finance. Freedom of action was necessary, but a veto we think was indispensable, and we have got yet seen proof that that veto exists. Then again arises the question—and a mighty question it is—how far the progress of the country, the well-being of future generations ought to be purchased by present privation; how far is it right to tax the poor people of India—at present frequently in a pitiable plight—that such work as those for irrigation may be set on foot, that schools may be built and endowed, and barracks built, and railways driven into new districts? A more delicate question never was given to any statesman to handle. It is melancholy to find how little of statesmanship is brought to bear on it. One class of men, wonderfully able executively, demand a host of things in the name of "Progress;" other men, equally able executively tell us to "let well alone," to cease building, to give up canal-making, and fall upon the happy-go-lucky principle which never failed in India, however inapplicable it may be to Western Europe. Few perceive that all these great questions require adjustment and re-adjustment, constant care and watchfulness, alterations to suit times, and districts, and conditions of the people. To see that, to work out that problem, would require statesmanship; and statesmanship is what India may well pray to see at the head of its Finance Department before next Budget day.

We trust that next Budget day will not see Sir Richard Temple Finance Minister, and will not see Mr. Chapman Finance Secretary. There is no confidence whatever in the Finance Department under its present rule. In saying this we do not represent an opinion merely, but also a deep feeling. We make bold to say that if one-half the bitterness had been excited in a European nation that has been excited in India during the last couple of years by the Finance Department alone, that nation would have had to be ruled by the sword. If then our Finance Minister is not to be Sir Richard Temple, who is he to be? We believe that the whole intelligent part of the country would rejoice if the Viceroy could see his way to bringing a sound and thoughtful financier from England; a man who could see beyond figures into the realities of Indian life; who would endeavour to comprehend what is involved in the adjustment and adaptation of taxes; who would not disregard a cry of distress from all the races of an Empire of 200,000,000 of human beings; who would lay down no hard and fast line, but would govern, as the merchant governs in commercial affairs, by watching signs as unerring as the barometer, and shaping his course not so much according to principles "eternally true," or "eternally beautiful," as according to the instincts, the changes of a varying life. If His Excellency can secure such a man, willing to learn from Indian experience, and yet standing far above what has been understood as Indian Finance, next Budget day will be a day to be remembered.—*Friend of India.*

MR. SAUNDERS'S PATENT.

"HUMANITAS" writes to the editor of the *Indian Daily News* :—When His Excellency the Viceroy determined to land at Bombay, and proceeded across country to the capital, there were not a few (yourself, I think, one of the first) who denominated the proceeding as rather more than "slightly risky." However his Lordship has accomplished the feat, and with the help of "Saunders's Patent" done the double journey from the Western to the chief Presidency, and thence to Umballa, in comparative coolness. But from what I hear, his Lordship's couch was not altogether there a bed of roses during either stage, especially the latter journey, where, not to speak of the fearfully narrow escape there was of another new Viceroy being required, owing to the discovery of the very carriage in which Lord Northbrook journeyed from Howrah to Dinapore having a wheel with a broken tier, which discovery was made by one of the E. I. Railway examiners; but it is said that the refrigerating apparatus, while tending to cool the interior of the carriage, at the same times forms numerous and easy modes of access for the dust, which on more than one occasion necessitated his Lordship to cry out for the bheesty's mussuck to allay the suffocating clouds, which, as from the blast of a steam "fan," penetrated through khuskhus, flooring and all. But worse than this, it is said, that in a short time after the requirement of the bheesty, it was found that by the great speed of the train and by the perpetual clouds of North-West sands, the dust upon the khus-khus became *mud*, thereby obstructing ventilation, and at the first convenient place requiring a hose pipe with a powerful force of water to render it again fit for use. Again, I believe, you will admit with me, Sir, that the *sine qua non* of a successful invention is simplicity, efficiency, and diminution of labour. With this in view, let me ask, if it requires a competent engineer, with an equally competent assistant and a staff of natives, to render the working "of this patent" so far a success, as it has proved to be when applied to *one* carriage, what the result would be when carried out or applied to a whole train? No, Sir, depend upon it we have not yet been introduced to the most correct and safe invention for cooling carriages during the hot months in India; and though Mr. Saunders's apparatus is not without praise, a more successful plan must be brought to light, ere the Government ought to be advised to adopt it on all the lines under its control.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ARRACAN AND CALCUTTA.

THE good people of Akyab have not, we see, given up all hope of getting a railway to connect them with Chittagong and Eastern Bengal; and we understand that there is some prospect of an attempt being made to get up a company in England, on terms which the Government might advantageously grant. It is believed that if the Government would grant an equivalent in waste lands, a company might be formed to construct the railway without a guarantee. The period is so distant when the land is likely to be brought under the plough in the usual course of things, and the benefit to the customs revenue from any consider able acceleration of that period would be so great, that, even if it have to give half Arrakan for a railway, we think the Government would be a gainer by acceding to these terms. Our only doubt is, whether capitalists could be found to accept them. In connection with this project it may be remembered that the shortest direct line of communication between Bengal and Mandalay would be across country from Chittagong. The intervening ground has not been surveyed, and is almost unknown; but from the accounts given by the natives it would not appear to present any serious engineering difficulties after the Arrakan range of hills is once passed. The line as far as Chittagong would, we believe, be self-supporting, or nearly so. —*Englishman.*

INCIDENTS OF A JOURNEY FROM CALCUTTA TO SIMLA.

THE author of The Week will be at once recognised as the *Englishman's* correspondent in Simla. Writing of his trip there, the military disciple of literature has much to say of the heat and other adjuncts of railway travelling in India. *Apropos* of a dog, he tells the following story about a cat :—Ladies say that it is cruel that they should be deprived of their pets when travelling, as if their husbands were not pets enough. A gentle lady of my acquaintance told me that she once took into the railway carriage a cat and four kittens, notwithstanding the expostulations of her spouse. Whether frightened at the noise of the train or at the matrimonial squabble, the cat, while the train was at full speed, suddenly jumped from her basket out of the window. "And what did you do with the kittens?" I asked. "I threw them out of the window too," said the gentle one, "I thought they would miss their mother." This was said quite sympathisingly, under the evident belief that she had done a very kind and considerate act towards the kittens.

Of the time he reached Cawnpore he says—and the conclusion of the incident, it will be observed, involves a mystery :—Standing on the platform at Cawnpore watching the apparatus being put on, and a strange sort of ventilator —a compromise between a tin scare-crow and a wind-sail—being fixed upon the top of the carriage, I hazarded a remark to a gentleman in white, apparently a railway official, standing by, that the ventilator was "bosh." He murmured something, and opened his eyes in evident astonishment at my daring to address him. I may mention that I was dressed myself in what had once been white, but which was then rapidly becoming dark-brown from dust and dirt. Not troubling myself much in such heat about *hauteur*, I went to my carriage, and forgot all about it, when, to my surprise, an hour or so afterwards, at another station, my friend in white came up, and in a true Scottish accent apologised, saying, "I took ye for a driver." I confessed that he might reasonably have taken me for a European loafer, but this he generally would not allow, although he considered he could not class me higher in appearance than a driver. "Hoever its a' richt noo Major," he said, "come awa', and tak' some refreshment." We fell into pleasant converse at the table, when, in reply to some question of his, I told him the object of my journey—to represent the *Englishman* at Simla. To my surprise, he dropped his knife and fork at once, and in the tone of one bitterly deceived he exclaimed, "You are only a Reporter—they tell't me you was a Major." I have been in some trying situations in life, but I never felt so utterly troubled in spirit as at that moment. I commenced to explain my dual capacity—of how I had given up the trade of cutting throats for the more exciting one of literary warfare. I endeavoured to prove to him the superiority of my present profession to that of my former, and I quoted to him with a volubility of elocution that Captain Cowper himself would have envied—the train bell had rung—Sir Bulwer Lytton's words from *Richelieu.*

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword"—

but it was of no use. I could not evidently get back to the position I had held as a Major in his estimation. Besides, there was now no time for it, so I could only express a desire to know who he was himself. This was his mysterious reply :—

"*I eat the most and pay the least on this line.*" I never saw him again.

THE VOLCANO IN JAVA.

AT about 5 o'clock in the evening of the 15th April, the volcano Merapi (in Java), which had been quiet since 1863, began to show signs of vigorous life. Glowing streams of lava issued out of the mountain, and rushing furiously downwards, buried whole villages in their fiery masses, filled up ravines and checked the course of rivers. This outburst was one of the most frightful ever known, it came so unlooked for that every one was surprised by it. A river in the neighbourhood of the mountain was filled with lava to a depth of 15 feet; all the trees on its banks (which are 80 feet high) have been consumed or scorched by the fearful heat. A great many human beings have perished together with their villages. Very little is yet known of the fate of those dwelling on the Merapi to a height of 6,000 feet, the mountain being inaccessible: the authorities who endeavoured to ascertain the nature of the working of the volcano saw only smoke, ashes, and glowing lava. Showers of ashes, stones, and sand followed the casting out of the lava, and caused dreadful devastation. At several places the sand and ashes lay from two to four feet deep, whereby great damage has been done to the coffee and other crops—coffee especially, because the berries were almost ripe and will fall off and perish owing to the immense masses of ashes overlying them. At Solo and other places the ash, &c., showers lasted three days, and it became so dark that lamps had to be lighted in the daytime in consequence. The volcanic outburst was accompanied by slight shocks of earthquake and underground sounds resembling those of distant cannonade according to some, but according to others, those going before a flood. It is said that thousands of Javanese have had to take to flight after having lost their all; their villages become uninhabitable owing to most of the houses having fallen down. By last accounts, 200 dead bodies had been found on one side of the volcano. A woman who escaped brought news that her fellow-villagers, 160 in number, had perished. She herself had to be put under medical treatment for wounds from burns. Several other Javanese were in hospital from the same cause. The Merapi is still in full activity.

The outburst of the Merapi is thus described by an eye-witness :—"On Monday, the 15th April, I saw suddenly and without perceiving that any sound preceded it, a volcanic outbreak of the Merapi. As my dwelling stands just opposite the crater at a distance of about 3 (Dutch) leagues in a straight line, I have probably been able to observe the phenomenon better than any other person. The eruption began with a welling up of fire along the edge of the crater, which might be compared best to a kettle pouring out its contents when boiling over; this did not last long, afterwards a vapour column ascended which had the form of a *boquet*, but coming down so disposed itself round the mountain that the latter could no longer be seen. To a great distance from the mountain, the air was darkened so that the rays of the brightly shining moon could not pierce it. The increasing darkness had something shudder-causing, not only for myself but for many others, from whom I learned, the following day, that they had been any thing except at their ease. At about 9 o'clock, a heavy sand and ash shower began to fall, which lasted the whole night, accompanied by continuous rumbling and thundering sounds, varied now and then by loud reports resembling those from cannon shots. Nothing then was to be seen either of the mountain or of the fire; but in the midst of the thickest darkness, strange phenomena were observed in the air in the direction of the mountain, resembling blue lightning flashes. I have felt no well defined earthquake, but I have noticed an almost unbroken trembling of the ground as if artillery was swiftly passing by, which brought about a rattling of doors and windows which had not been well shut. Although less heavily, the ash shower continued on the following day, and, as no rain has fallen since, the ashes from the roads and trees continue to foul the atmosphere. In the residency of Kadoe alone, three villages situated on the slope of the Merapi have been destroyed; 147 human beings, besides cattle, thereby perished. According to persons who have been there from one to four days after the catestrophe, there is nothing more to be seen of one village; of the two others, portions were still to be recognised. Their destruction has probably been brought about by the fall of glowing ashes, not by lava streaming out, or hot mud. One inhabitant was found in a hut; all the others perished in their flight and were found lying forwards and charred. It may be remarked as a strange circumstance, that above the villages destroyed a heavy whirlwind must have been raging, because everything that was found was in frightful disorder; bamboo stools, houses, and trees in one chaos. A very large river into which another falls was blocked up by ashes; there must have been furious agitation and boiling at the spot where the water from the second river came upon the glowing masses." The *New Batavia Handelsblad* of the 8th May publishes the following on the eruption of the Merapi :—Melancholy reports have been received concerning the consequences of the outburst of the Merapi. One week after the outburst, the mountain was still smoking. It can now be observed that the cone of ashes formed in 1869 has fallen in. Some 200 persons have perished on the occasion, besides many cattle and horses. The district of Boyolali, in the principality of Solo, is wholly laid waste, and the misery there is great. Prince Mungku Negoro has given 5000*f* to the necessitous. Several private estates have also suffered much damage.—*Straits Times.*

M. THIERS AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*—usually a good authority upon the views of all, whether in the Chamber or in the country, who are opposed to the existing Government—the majority in the Assembly have suddenly become sanguine as to the possibility of finding a successor to M. Thiers, supposing that M. Thiers should again give them the chance of accepting his resignation. Hitherto this threat of leaving them to themselves has had sufficient terrors to bring them to the President's feet. At last, however, the difficulty has been solved. A new man has appeared in the Chamber who by a happy accident has gained universal popularity, while he appears to be hampered by no political antecedents. He is a Duke, and therefore presumably a Conservative. He has been foremost in exposing the military corruption which has cost France two provinces and a crushing indemnity, so that he may be trusted to have no secret kindness for the Empire. He has not opposed the Republican Government, so that there can be nothing fanatical about his monarchical aspirations. And with all these negative merits he has the positive claim of having been embraced physically and metaphorically by all parties in the Assembly. If M. Thiers carries out his alleged determination of resigning unless the Assembly consents to strengthen his hands at the expense of their own by rescinding their decision upon the nomination of the members of the Council of State, why should not the Right, instead of eating their votes, as they have hitherto done, acquiesce in the orphanhood with which M. Thiers threatens them, and adopt the Duke D'Audriffet-Pasquier as their father.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A NEW ZEALAND PEACE-MAKING.

THE accounts which have reached England of the formal ceremony of reconciliation which has just taken place between the European population and Wiremu Kingi, the Maori King, cannot be read without a feeling of envy at the simplicity which distinguishes the proceedings of a peace conference in New Zealand. On the arrival of Wiremu Kingi, or William King, as appears to be his anglicized name, at the spot appointed for the conference, he was met on Huatoke Bridge by Mr. Civil Commissioner Parris, who had a Maori mat thrown across his shoulders, and held a "taiaha" in his right hand. Mr. Parris welcomed the party, and then marched at their head to the Native Office. Here was prepared a great quantity of food, consisting of several hundred loaves of bread, a bullock cut into quarters, and kits of potatoes innumerable. Mr. Parris then opened the "korero" by saying, "Welcome friends; welcome the paddles of the canoe Tainui; welcome friends to scenes of old; welcome my friends." To this a gentleman named Te Kahui replied, "Welcome my fathers; welcome the people. Give me the earth and the people; welcome my parents; give me the earth; welcome my parents; tread the roads of old, remove the tapu, come to the sacred spot which became so from your going away and leaving us; welcome my parents; welcome the canoe. There is no reason why the estrangement should not cease." Mr. McLean, the native Commissioner, then addressed William King in a conciliatory speech, in which he assured him that the Europeans entertained no ill-feeling towards him or his people. More welcomes were then interchanged, and a complete crossfire of salutations followed between the European Commissioners and the various native chiefs, everybody welcoming and being welcomed by everybody. The only remark which threatened to interrupt the harmony of the meeting was made by a chief named Tahana who observed that "he did not mean this to be a day of talk, as every one was tired." He was, however, promptly suppressed by another chief named Teira, who said, "Let your talk end. Tahana, you go to the Te kau ma rha." William King, upon this, made the only remark that appears to have fallen from him during the interview, and, addressing his people, said "Manawanui" (be forbearing.) Hapu rona, his Prime Minister, then replied to Mr. McLean on the king's behalf, expressing his complete reconciliation with the Europeans, and concluding, "There is nothing to say but that he has come to lie down in the presence of yourself and Mr. Parris." Here the ceremony ended, and, no doubt, brief as it was, it was as successful in securing an "amicable settlement" as the more refined diplomacy of civilized nations.

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